

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
MARINE RESOURCES OPERATIONS

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1965

Shrimp fishermen in Area A off Northern California and in Area B-2 off Bodega Bay successfully harvested the quotas set for the areas; 1,000,000 pounds for Area A and 250,000 pounds for Area B-2.

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On July 26, the first draft of all Marine Resources Operations Plans was completed and transmitted by M.R.O. to the Sacramento Planning Unit office. The plans are presently in the review stage and corrections will be made to the draft in the next 30 to 60 days. Greenhood and Frey have done a fine job and have earned high commendation.

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Sportfishing for salmon, kelp bass and sand bass remained good but below the record-breaking pace set earlier in the year. Yellowtail and striped bass catches were miserable.

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The albacore fishery developed early in July about 250 miles southwest of San Pedro. The run began approximately two weeks later than usual.

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Biologists at the Menlo Laboratory have successfully reared ocean shrimp through the larval stages to the juvenile form.

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1. BOTTOMFISH

A. Fishery

Flatfish: Dover sole dominated in landings at Eureka and Fort Bragg. Fish processors operated at plant capacity except for late July when fishermen halted deliveries to one of the Eureka plants in protest to weighing practices. In contrast to the past few summers when landing limitations were imposed, fishermen have operated without limits this summer. As the majority of effort was directed toward Dover sole in deep water off northern California, English and petrale landings were small.

English sole shared prominence with Dover sole in central California landings as fishing covered a wide range of depths. Petrale landings were light at most ports.

Rockfish: Landings improved over June. Chilipepper and bocaccio were the mainstays in central California while canary, yellowtail and flag rockfish were the leaders in northern California. Catches of several tons of Pacific Ocean perch off Trinidad were noteworthy since they normally do not occur in abundance in California waters.

B. Research

Flatfish: Routine market sampling was accomplished at major ports.

The English sole age study is continuing on schedule. The majority of data has been analyzed with minor portions remaining to be completed.

California trawl data for the technical subcommittee of the International trawl committee was submitted along with edited minutes of the June, 1965 meeting to the meeting secretary.

Sixteen petrale tagged last year were returned during July. Three were recaptured off northern Oregon while the others were recaptured near the release area north of Fort Bragg. Ten dover sole tagged in 1962 were recaptured.

Tag recoveries processed for other agencies included an International Halibut commission tag recovery and an English sole and a sablefish released by the Oregon Fish Commission.

Rockfish: Systematic studies continued. A minor revision was made on the rockfish key and distributed to present key holders.

The Bottomfish Program is on schedule.

2. SHELLFISH

A. Fishery

Abalone: Several processors in the Morro Bay area are offering \$12.50 per dozen to divers. At the beginning of the season, the price was

\$10.00/dozen. Prior to this year, divers were paid on the amount of saleable meat recovered from the abalones after processing, receiving from \$6.50 to \$11.50 per dozen.

Fishing was about average during July; no large catches were made.

The Pigeon Pt. shellfish hatchery is working on methods of rearing abalone larvae during the trochophore stage and for providing food for the benthic forms.

Crab: San Francisco area closed. At Eureka, the season ended on July 15. A few boats from Trinidad remained in the fishery up to the last day. Total landings for ports from Fort Bragg to Crescent City amounted to 3.9 million pounds through the end of May, thus falling well within our predicted estimate of 3.7 to 5.8 million pounds.

Oyster: Landings continue at a reduced scale but in general the oysters appear in good condition. Observation at Drakes and Humboldt Bays indicate that the oysters have not spawned out.

Coast Oyster Company at Eureka continued its seining operations for bat rays, but catches were generally light. Most of the rays were small, probably one-year-olds.

Shrimp: The million pound quota for Area A was reached on July 25. The five day notice of the end of the season was sent on July 27, so the season officially closed at midnight Saturday, July 31. Fifteen boats participated in the fishery. One boat reportedly made a trip from Brookings. Catches averaged 351 pounds per hour during May, 476 during June and 355 through the first two weeks of July. The average count per pound for Eureka boats was 154 in May, 183 in June, and 172 in July. Crescent City boats landed better grade shrimp throughout the season; their counts were 136 in May, 136 in June and 117 in July.

The Area B-2 (Bodega Bay) fishery ended on July 20 as the 250,000 pound quota was reached. Final figures were 253,702 pounds with an average catch per hour of 607 pounds.

A total of 2,000 pounds has been landed by two vessels in Area B-1 (Ft. Bragg) during two days of exploratory fishing. Analysis of log book data indicates that prospects may be poor for a fishery there this season.

No landings have been reported from Area C (Morro Bay) where there are two permittees.

B. Research

Crab: Five traps were fished overnight in Humboldt Bay producing a catch of 11 sublegal males and 4 females; the males were tagged with suture tags.

The preliminary results of crab tagging in and outside Humboldt Bay during 1964 and 1965 are:

	INSIDE BAY		OUTSIDE BAY	
	Legal	Sublegal	Legal	Sublegal
Number tagged*	52	358	81	487
Number recovered				
Inside Bay	1	4	0	0
percent	1.9	1.1		
Outside Bay	7	3	56	52
percent	13.4	0.8	69.1	10.7

*Through July 15, 1965

None of the suture tagged sublegals that were recovered had molted. Fishermen released over 80 percent of the sublegals after measuring the crab and recording the tag number. One of these sublegals was caught and released twice over a period of three months.

A 10 minute test tow with our 16 foot head-rope-skiff-trawl produced a catch of approximately 100 one-year-old crabs. Plans are underway for installing an A frame and winch on the skiff to handle the net.

Oysters and Clams: The private hatchery at Pigeon Pt. has obtained a set of Ostrea edulus (European oyster) by induced spawning of stocks furnished by MRO. The larvae have set on specially prepared tiles and appear to be in good condition.

Shrimp: At the temporary laboratory at Redwood City, ocean pink shrimp have been reared successfully through metamorphosis from the larvae to the juvenile form. After going through 11 moults, one reached adult shrimp form, another died in the 13th stage but was still in larval form. Metamorphosis from larvae to juvenile takes about 80 days, and at least 11 moults. Two shrimps, one still in larval form, the other metamorphosed into a juvenile, have survived from the original group.

A report describing the larval changes and the methods of rearing is being prepared.

A total of 48 samples has been obtained from Eureka and Crescent City boats. A tape recorder is being used to allow one man to work more efficiently at sexing and measuring shrimp. The sampler records the measurements by sex for several samples and later plays the recording back and transfers the data onto record sheets. Approximately 75 hake and arrowtooth stomachs were collected from fish brought in by the shrimp trawlers.

Work was begun on summarizing the 1965 sampling and cruise data from Area A.

The Shellfish Program is on schedule.

3. PELAGIC FISH

A. Fishery

Landings in tons Species	July 1 - 31		January 1 - July 31 10 yr. mean		
	1965*	1964	1965*	1964	1954-1963
Anchovy	35	220	825	1,107	7,755
Mackerel, jack	2,050	2,285	13,075	19,967	14,526
Mackerel, Pacific	275	1,955	600	4,370	7,236
Sardines	40	67	525	1,242	1,830
Squid	300	858	3,600	5,119	4,142
TOTAL	2,700	5,385	18,625	31,805	35,489

*Estimated accumulated landings are revised monthly.

Jack mackerel landings continue to be the backbone of the wetfish fishery. Landings for all other species, except squid, are considerably below the long term mean. Nearly 2/3 of the jack mackerel and nearly all Pacific mackerel landings were from Cortes and Tanner Banks. Most of the remainder was comprised of small fish from San Clemente Island.

The central California sardine fishery opens August 1. During July several tons of large sardines were taken in Monterey Bay, and landed for bait. The fish were taken in lampara nets, and in gill nets set near shore.

Live Bait: Fishermen at Santa Barbara, Newport, and Oceanside have had difficulty finding bait near their home port. San Diego bait haulers have enjoyed increased activity, during the past few weeks, due to an offshore (50-60 miles) run of albacore. Heavy concentrations of red tide off Santa Monica, Playa del Rey and Redondo Beach, during the last few days of the month, have killed all anchovies held in bait receivers. Fishermen reported 82,000 (est. 425 tons) scoops of bait sold in July.

B. Research

Coding of jack mackerel sample data was continued as was age reading of jack mackerel (1958), Pacific mackerel (1958 sea survey and July 1965 commercial), and sardines (1964-65 season).

The backlog of anchovy age composition data has been computer processed and is now ready for analysis.

Sea Survey: The annual fall sea survey cruise got under way July 22. Work will be conducted off southern Baja California, Mexico. This will be the last cruise using the past standard night-light technique of estimating sardine abundance. Experiments will be conducted on a new type survey based on echo-sounding.

Sardine morphometric data were completed with the computation of discriminate functions using 3-morphometric and 3-meristic characters and 2 von Bertalanffy growth parameters. The processing was run using a computer program developed at U.C.L.A. Results are very gratifying.

Six years of sea survey data are in the layout stage and should be ready for the printer by mid August, two weeks behind schedule.

Aerial Survey: The regular monthly survey was of questionable value due to extremely poor scouting conditions. Red tide concentrations were noted in the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area and off San Diego.

Schedule: The considerable effort devoted to developing sampling plans contingent on an anchovy reduction fishery, and project proposals for consideration under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act have caused the analysis of catch data to fall further behind schedule.

4. TUNA

A. Fishery - Albacore

Radio reports received July 7, from vessels operating in an area about 250 miles southwest of San Pedro and San Diego, were the first indication that the 1965 albacore run was underway. Judging by the starting date and by success of the commercial fishing fleet, it began approximately two weeks later than has been usual for the past several years.

The initial fishing flurry lasted several days and then the fleet scattered widely, experiencing good fishing intermittently in different spots between Guadalupe Island and Monterey. Most vessels made at least one delivery, and the catches have ranged from a few hundred pounds to 14 tons - well below that for recent Julys.

Two prices have been offered for albacore; \$300 per ton for fish under 12 pounds and \$325 for those over 12 pounds. The fish have averaged about 16 pounds each, so only the higher price has been affected.

Sportfishing began July 10, when San Diego's partyboat fleet ran into albacore schools 90-100 miles southwest of Point Loma - fishing in this general area has continued. Long Beach and San Pedro vessels also operated primarily in this area, although they did find a few fish closer to home on the 35-mile bank and off Oceanside.

Albacore schools appeared near the 60-mile bank just in time for the 17th Inter-club Albacore Tournament held by 12 sportfishing clubs July 16 and 17. Contestants caught 1,158 longfins averaging 15½ pounds each.

B. Research - Albacore

The final corrected, ozalid proof for Bulletin 128 was returned to the printer - it should be printed in a month or so.

Age-length and catch sampling has been continuous for the past two weeks. Length frequencies indicate that two and three-year-old albacore (13- and 20-pounds respectively) dominated the catch, contributing more than 95 percent by numbers.

C. Fishery - Bluefin Tuna

Commercial fishing off southern Baja California for yellowfin tuna, skipjack and bluefin tuna was rated fair. Since June 1, only 930 tons of bluefin have been landed from the Uncle Sam-Moore Bank area between Cape San Lazaro and Asuncion Island. Bad weather has prevailed and may be partly responsible for the light landings. By comparison, last season 2,500 tons had been landed by the end of July.

Bluefin were sighted off northern Baja California early in the month, but only one fish was taken (off San Geronimo Island) because the schools were "wild" and difficult to net. The first bluefin tuna caught by sportfishermen this season was taken on July 29 in an albacore school located 45 miles southeast of San Clemente Island.

A purse seine skipper sighted a Russian trawler near Uncle Sam Bank on June 23rd.

D. Research - Bluefin Tuna

A dozen tags were returned from June and July catches. One tag came from a bluefin that had been marked in 1963, while the others were 1964 releases. To make sure of receiving our one-dollar reward, some fishermen ripped tags from the tuna before measurements could be taken. As a result, lengths were obtained on only four of the tagged fish.

Analysis of length-frequency and scale samples indicates that the 1965 bluefin run consists primarily of two-year-old fish (25 pounders). If larger numbers of Age I fish (14-pounders) do not appear soon, the forthcoming "local" fishery, which depends heavily upon them, may be a poor one.

Bluefin length frequency and age composition data for 1962-1964 seasons are being used in a double-sampling plan designed to improve efficiency and to better allocate sampling effort. Plans also were made to obtain more complete catch statistics from the small "local" seiners.

Bluefin report I, for 1964, which lists all information coded from log-books, has received final checking. This report covers 83 percent of the 1964 season's commercial landings.

Schedule

The tuna program is seriously behind schedule because of staff vacancies and effort diverted to the Department's planning project.

5. SPORTFISH

A. Partyboat

Research

Twenty-four tagged sand bass were recovered during July. The interval between tagging and recovery ranged from 25 to 367 days. Several bass

moved from Newport Beach to the "Barn," about 25 miles east along the coast. The growth rate appears to be about 2 inches a year in the size range of bass taken by anglers. Preparations for a California halibut tagging cruise, scheduled to depart August 2, are nearly complete.

Fishery

More than 3,500 partyboat logs were received and edited during July. Salmon, kelp bass and sand bass catches remained substantial, but fell off the record-breaking, January through May, pace. Yellowtail and striped bass catches were miserable.

The catch of key marine species, accumulated through June, compare with 1964 totals as follows:

<u>Through June</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Rockfish	580,975	409,661
Kelp, sand bass	436,608	308,677
Barracuda	253,404	127,895
Bonito	171,956	297,877
Calif. halibut	44,200	56,478
Salmon	32,737	34,749
Yellowtail	5,500	20,674
Striped bass	1,686	7,430

Project is on schedule.

B. Environmental and Behavioral Studies of Coastal Sportfish DJ F22R-2

We continued working on our contractual report "Survey of the Marine Environment Offshore of Point Loma," and our project manuscript "Artificial Reef Ecology."

Project divers obtained a sample of lobsters for length/weight determinations and biological information. We renewed the tape in our continuous recording thermometer previously positioned in an underwater cave at San Clemente Island. Water temperatures within this cave, 70-foot depth, ranged from 54° F to 65° F during the past 30 days.

Considerable time was spent on boat and gear maintenance.

Ebert spent one day at the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, discussing west coast stomatopods with Dr. Garth.

The project is on schedule.

C. Blue Rockfish Management Study (DJ F19R-3)

Juvenile blue rockfish were collected by SCUBA diving in the kelp beds off Cannery Row and by using rotenone underwater. Two tagged blue rockfish were collected at the Monterey breakwater while diving, and several species of fish were collected and photographed in color. We hope to obtain color photographs of common pier-caught species of fish for an exhibit to be placed on the WCB pier at Santa Cruz.

On July 18, Miller and Odemar conducted a field trip to the tide pools at Davenport for 37 teenagers from Selma, Alabama, and 60 Unitarian church members.

Final analysis of project data is underway with major emphasis on age determination.

The project is on schedule.

D. Southern California Marine Sport Fish Survey (DJ F20R)

Routine sampling of shoreline sportfishing activity continued throughout the month. A quick perusal of July's data indicates an increase in surf fishing activity of about one-third over the June level. At least 45 different species of fish were captured with barred perch, opaleye, walleye perch, and corbina heading the list in numbers and frequency of capture.

Two aerial flights were successfully completed this month; one on Saturday, July 10th and one on Tuesday, July 27. Instantaneous counts of surf fishermen obtained on this and other flights will be used to augment our ground survey estimates of shoreline sportfishing effort in southern California.

A good start was made in compiling and analyzing the sportfishing data gathered from private boats in 1964. The computations for January and February have been completed and March and April is well along the way.

Project is on schedule.

6. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. Southern California

Staff on vacation most of the month.

B. Northern California

High winds and waves removed the thermograph pylon at Tomales Bay Oyster Co. The tower and thermograph were replaced and three hundred pounds of steel added to the structure as security against future storm damage.

All regular stations of the San Francisco Bay Study were sampled. Walter Schneebeil of Steinhart Aquarium collected jacksmelt, white croakers, striped seaperch, brown rockfish and pile perch. Dr. Robert Cooper of the University of California collected several hundred English sole including some alive for his disease study. He has received a grant from the university to carry on a study of the relationship of sewage in sea water to the virus-caused ulcers appearing on English sole. Mr. Dan Martin of the University of California collected several samples of the species of fish caught in San Francisco Bay for analysis by gas chromatography for pesticide residues. Bat rays and big skates were collected for the University of California in Davis.

The project is on schedule.

7. BIOSTATISTICS

A. Data Processing

Regular Reports:

June cannery and processor reports were compiled and the letter summarizing the tuna case pack was distributed.

June marine partyboat catch records were tabulated and the summary letter mailed.

May statistical reports of commercial fish landings and shipments were compiled.

Two 1964 Bulletin reports, one showing landings of each species by origin and the other summarizing species and price, were completed.

Bulletin tables showing the number of licensed commercial fishermen and registered commercial fishing boats for the license year 1963-1964 were completed.

Special Reports:

Sea Survey Data for 1953 was punched, verified and sorted for Dick Heimann.

Striped Bass Tagging Study Release Data were compiled for Al Cordone.

Training reports for the 1964-65 fiscal year were tabulated for the training office.

A report listing the number of licensed commercial fishermen, commercial boat registrations and partyboat permits by county for statistical Area 5 was compiled for Mr. Kaneen, Wildlife Protection Branch.

Commercial fish landings and shipments during 1964 were compiled for Warden Ralph Wells.

Work in Progress:

The July commercial fish receipts and partyboat logs are being edited.

Work is continuing on the anchovy age composition reports.

Debugging of a tape updating routine is almost complete.

Field:

Fish dealers and processors from Malibu to Imperial Beach were contacted. Problems concerning the processing of fish receipts and processor reports were resolved.

B. Technical Assistance and Biometrical Analysis

Statistical and Mathematical Analysis:

Work continued on a paper describing the shrimp sea survey sampling plan.

Computers:

Data from the June shrimp cruise were processed on the 1107 to produce catch per haul by age class.

Von Bertalanffy growth curves were fitted to Monterey Bay English sole data for Gary Smith.

The albacore fishing power program is causing headaches because of our very limited computer budget. Billions of operations are required to obtain these estimates so that some ingenious methods must be developed to run the program at a price we can afford.

8. BIOLOGICAL NOTES

On July 4, a gillnet fisherman caught a 10-foot 11-inch female bonito shark weighing 850 pounds. It was caught near China Point, Santa Catalina Island, and when examined and measured, it was found to have eaten three, 4-foot blue sharks sometime prior to its capture. As nearly as we can tell, this represents a new size record for the bonito shark, which is a world-ranging species.

Other fishes of interest were two king-of-the-salmon brought in on July 12 from south of San Pedro, a zebraperch caught in a bait net near Oxnard on July 13, and two shad caught in a gill net at Horseshoe Kelp on July 20.

In addition, we had an opportunity to check the stomach of a 277-pound swordfish that was harpooned off Santa Catalina Island on July 19. The stomach yielded otoliths from four fish species, and two squid beaks. Among the otoliths were 165 from anchovies (minimum of 84 fish), 2 from a barracudina (Notolepis coruscans), 1 from a pompano, and 1 from a hake.

Giant kelp (Macrocystis) has formed unusually dense beds along the southern shore of Monterey Bay, and southward along the coast.

On July 22, a 55-1/2 inch ragfish, Icosteus aenigmaticus, was taken in an otter trawl fished at a depth of 45 fathoms off the Salinas river, Monterey Bay. The specimen was a female with enlarged ovaries containing ripening eggs. In April, a 67-inch specimen was taken in the same locality.

An unusual squid, Onychoteuthis baskii, 22 inches long was caught by a salmon troller and given to the salmon samplers at Crescent City.

A revised check list of fishes of Humboldt Bay was completed; the list now contains 71 species representing 31 families.

Approximately 250 of the Marine Sportfishing Maps for Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino Counties have been given out. Most of these were given to people who dropped into the Eureka lab after either reading about them in the local papers or hearing about them over the radio and TV stations.

9. VESSELS

ALASKA

On the 22nd the ALASKA sailed for a two weeks Pelagic Study cruise in the coastal waters off Baja California. The balance of the month the crew was on vacation. Scheduled 10 days; operated 10 days.

N. B. SCOFIELD

Secured for maintenance and vacation. Days scheduled: none.

NAUTILUS

The vessel conducted a seven day S.F. Bay Study cruise. Balance of the month vacation. Scheduled: 5 days; operated: 5 days.

MOLLUSK

Secured entire month.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

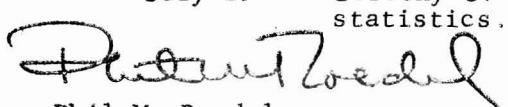
A. Meetings, Talks and Visitors:

- July 1 - Roedel and Baxter participated in a CalCOFI meeting at La Jolla.
- July 6 - Mr. John H. Suggit, Vice-Counsel and Assistant Trade Commissioner from the Canadian Consulate General in Los Angeles, met with Herb Frey and Ed Greenhood at Terminal Island. The Canadian government was exploring the possibilities of increasing exports of fresh fish into the Los Angeles area if the consumer market demand was large enough to absorb additional fresh fish.
- July 6 - Roedel and Johnson, acting as a Committee of Two, interviewed Mr. Barr, Tuna Research Foundation and Mr. Peterson, Star-Kist Foods.
- July 7 - Roedel and Johnson interviewed Mr. R. Katnic, Fishermen's Cooperative Association, San Pedro.
- July 9 - Dale Snow and Paul Reed, Biologists, Oregon Fish Commission, Willy Breese, Biologist, Oregon State College and Bill Shaw, Biologist, B.C.F., Maryland, visited the Eureka Laboratory on shellfish matters.
- July 13 - Cox gave a talk on abalone and showed a film on Japanese shellfish hatchery methods to the Richmond Aqua Knights, Richmond.
- July 13 - Roedel conferred with various Bureau of Commercial Fisheries officials including Mr. Norris, regarding our proposals under terms of the Bartlett Act. The material we had assembled so far seemed acceptable with only minor modifications.

- July 15 - Greenhood attended the Regional Managers Meeting where planning was discussed in Sacramento.
- July 15 - Miller gave a talk on conservation of marine resources to 85 junior high students at Monte Toyon Methodist summer camp.
- July 16 - Kelp Study Advisory Committee of which Roedel is a member met at Terminal Island.
- July 19 - Gotshall gave a talk and showed slides on Humboldt County's marine sport fisheries to 100 members of the Eureka Rotary Club.
- July 20-21- Roedel and Johnson spent two days in the Sacramento and Bay areas interviewing people as part of their Committee of Two work. Those to whom they talked included Assemblywoman Davis and Messrs. Shamp, Kiml, Harville, McKeehan and Hawk.
- July 22 - Mr. H. Lincoln Williamson, formerly in charge of the statistics unit and its sole employee in 1929, visited and toured the unit. Mr. Williamson is presently a teacher of music, singing and modern math in Neptune Beach, Florida.
- July 23 - Richard Ridenhour of Humboldt State College visited the Eureka Laboratory.
- July 27 - Roedel, Leighton and Mackett attended the MRO budget hearing at Sacramento.
- July 29 - Roedel and Baxter participated in a meeting held in Sacramento at which proposed anchovy reduction regulations were developed.
- July 29 - Smith gave a talk on marine sportfish to 35 members of Humboldt Kiwanis Club.
- July 29 - Orcutt participated in Oyster Mortality Study programming with representatives of the Pacific coast states and the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at Seattle.
- July 30 - W. Shaw, biologist of B.C.F., Laboratory, Oxford, Md. and W. Dahlstrom collected soft-shell clams for tissue study at the Maryland Laboratory.
- July 30 - Roedel attended a Branch Chief Regional Manager meeting in Sacramento.

B. Personnel:

- July 1 - Harold Hyatt, MB II, transferred from Pacific Grove to Terminal Island.
- July 12 - Gail D. Vinson, appointed Intermediate Stenographer, Menlo Park.
- July 29 - Dorothy G. Cline, appointed Intermediate Account Clerk, Bio-statistics.


Phil M. Roedel
Manager

Over 1500 people attended this conference which was headquartered at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. All exhibits, social functions and meetings were contained within the hotel area, permitting maximum opportunities to meet and contact other librarians, examine exhibits and attend as many meetings as could be crowded into time available.

The general theme of the meeting was "Library Cooperation - Key to Greater Resources." This is an especially timely and meaningful topic, as inter-cooperation between libraries has become more and more curtailed due to increased demands on both resources and staffs in all library situations throughout the country. Outstanding speakers representing all kinds of libraries and most phases of library work were on the program. Monday through Friday a varied and multiple schedule was presented during the day and evenings, including breakfast, lunch and dinner meetings. Frequently it was difficult to decide which to attend.

The Special Libraries Association has 15 major Divisions which include 10 Sections. All were represented on the program, each conducting a session either relating to their particular subject field, Biological Sciences for example, or to problem areas of handling library procedures, such as processing of periodicals or cataloging short-cuts.

This year, as I was on the Executive Board of the Biological Sciences Section, my schedule began Sunday morning with a business meeting of the Board. Sunday afternoon was left open for sightseeing and becoming acquainted with librarians from other parts of the country who handle collections similar to ours. Sunday evening was devoted to the Convention's General Reception, the official opening of the exhibits, and the open house social hours conducted by the Divisions. Time was also well spent visiting the exhibits. The hotel lobby was filled with nearly 100 booths displaying the latest equipment, books, duplicating processes, microfilm developments and everything available that related to the running, stocking and maintaining a library.

The business part of the Convention began at 8:00 AM Monday for me, with a breakfast meeting of the Documentation Division; followed by the General Opening Session; a luncheon get-together of the Translation Activities Committee; then, an afternoon General Session of Technical Papers on various aspects of library problems. After sampling Atlantic Coast seafood at Bookbinders' famous restaurant, I attended the SLA Advisory Council Meeting, evening meeting.

Tuesday morning I chose to breakfast with the Petroleum Section who were discussing periodical indexing; then listened to another General Session devoted to the problem which the small special library presents to large university and public libraries in respect to cooperation. The large libraries feel this is a one-way street for them, as the small library has little to offer in return. Tuesday lunch and afternoon was spent attending the Biological Sciences Division panel discussion on how to effect better exchange and communication of information in this field. Tuesday evening hosted a Convention-wide cocktail hour and Convention banquet.

Wednesday began with a "Brainstorming Session" breakfast of the Social Sciences Division, which proved to be most interesting and strangely enough was about the securing of difficult-to-get information published in foreign countries which is one of our problems. I have since had several follow-ups

from librarians present and expect others. My contributions to the discussion resulted in their requesting me to write an article for the SLA Bulletin of foreign exchanges as our library handles them. The SLA Annual Business meeting followed, then a Science and Technology Section luncheon meeting. Wednesday afternoon a workshop on indexing and information handling was sponsored by the Documentation Division.

Biological Sciences Division held a dinner meeting Wednesday night. This was both business and social. The speaker gave a delightful talk on John James Audubon.

Having served as Chapter Employment Chairman for the past two years for our Southern California Chapter, I attended the Chapter Employment Chairman breakfast on Thursday. Recruitment was stressed, especially on a higher level in special libraries. Two meetings followed, both excellent. One covered abstracting services, the other was on government information services. Representatives from major government agencies outlined new changes, answered questions and reported on future developments. A Geosciences round table luncheon was followed by a bus tour to Philadelphia's Institute for Scientific Information, and the Philadelphia Academy of Science. While there, I met the Librarian, Mrs. Margaret Greenwald, and in talking to her became so interested in the collection that I spent the rest of the afternoon in the library, followed by dinner with Mrs. Greenwald and library conversation late into the night. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences Library has a remarkable collection of early historical material in the field of fisheries, as well as other natural history areas; some of the volumes are valued at one hundred thousand dollars. It was particularly interesting to see and handle this very rare material, bound in vellum and with hand painted illustrations of folio size.

Friday morning, a final Executive Committee meeting of the Biological Sciences Division, followed by a Forum on Education for Special Librarianship ended my attendance at the Convention. Several sessions were held Friday afternoon, but I went to Linton, New Jersey, instead, to visit the library of the Esso Corporation at their special invitation. They have just completed a system of periodical processing and information retrieval that may be of interest to our library. I had an on-the-spot demonstration and was given copies of their forms and procedures.

All in all this was a very busy and most profitable week for me. I learned a lot, made many contacts that will benefit our library, and renewed my professional enthusiasm. I do appreciate having had the opportunity to attend the Convention.--- P. Patricia Powell